



## INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-GLASS  
SHERRIES.

B—SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner Wine, Green Seal Capsule . . . . .	\$10.80
C—MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule . . . . .	12.00
CC—SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHER- RY, Red Seal Capsule . . . . .	12.00
D—VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule . . . . .	14.40
E—EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) . . . . .	20.40

B, C, and CC are excellent dinner Wines and suitable for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after dinner Wines of a very superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS  
ONLY COMMUNICATE NOTES relating to the news columns  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents of periodicals and newspapers  
address their communications to THE EDITOR, or to the Editor,  
not publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No correspondence of any kind that has  
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY NEWS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that  
hour they may be had at the price of 1/- each.

Telephone Address Paines—1, S.C. Odes.  
P.O. Box. 20 Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.  
At the Consulate of the United States, at Tientsin, on Monday, the 23rd October, 1899, by the Rev. C. A. Stanley, WALTER SCOTT EMERSON to KATHARINE THORNTON MACKENZIE.

DEATH.

On the 20th October, at Düsseldorf, ERNST KELLER, a native of Hamburg, Germany, aged 44, of heart failure.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1899.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Tuesday His Excellency the Governor said he had very great difficulty on the question of overcrowding, and that statistics did not bear out the general assumption that the insanitary state of the town was due to surface overcrowding, or that the mortality from plague followed the rate of overcrowding in the town. The return of cases of plague recently presented to the Council would seem prima facie to warrant His Excellency's scepticism as to the connection between overcrowding and plague. The return covers the period from the 1st January to the 8th September of the present year and gives particulars relating to 836 cases occurring in 681 houses in the city of Victoria. From this return we learn that in No. 10 district, where there is a population of only 29,29 to the acre, the mortality from plague during the period mentioned amounted to over seven per thousand, whereas in No. 5 district, which is the most densely populated, having 968.26 persons to the acre, the mortality was six per thousand. The highest mortality, 10.6 per thousand, occurred in No. 9 district, which has 620 persons to the acre, as against the 968.26 persons of No. 5 district with a mortality of six per thousand. But it may be argued, and we think with some reason, that the city must be taken as a whole, and that for the purpose of the present enquiry comparisons between different districts will prove misleading, for with the population moving freely throughout the whole city the exposure to infection is not confined to those residing in the most overcrowded districts. A case occurring in No. 1 district, for instance, may have been contracted in No. 5 district, and so on. Also we find that although there is a considerable difference in the number of persons per acre in the different districts, which is what is understood by surface crowding, the house crowding, that is, the number of persons occupying a floor, is at a great in the sparsely populated districts as in the more densely populated ones. Thus in No. 1 district, with its 15.70 persons per acre, there are 8.68 persons per floor, while in No. 5 district, with its 968.26 persons per acre, there are 7.48 persons per floor. The statistics therefore do not negative the assumption that the percentage of plague epidemic in the colony is due to overcrowding, using the term as embracing both surface crowding and house crowding.

Adding to overcrowding the sanitary condition as prevailing with respect to the disposal of night-soil, the filthiness and long continuance of the epidemic seems theoretically sufficiently accounted for. The theory, however, cannot be demonstrated by actual proof. It is still a case of groping in the dark.

The Hon. Dr. HO-KAI advanced another and an entirely new theory, namely, that the heavy mortality from plague is due to the fact that a large proportion of the population are underfed, eating meat only once or twice a week, and that their constitutions are consequently unable to resist the invasions of the disease. He also spoke of them as being insufficiently clothed. That theory, we think, may at once be set aside. The proportion of the population who suffer from actual privation, either in the matter of food or clothing, is, we should think, actually smaller in Hongkong than in many other large cities. In the winter every coolie can produce one or more wadded jackets. As to food, it is true the diet of the people is largely vegetable, but as a rule it is sufficient in quantity, and we should not think a vegetable diet was in itself more favourable to plague than a meat diet. In former times the plague brought much havoc amongst the flesh-eating and bear-drinking people of London and various other English towns as it has latterly done amongst the Chinese of Hongkong.

While disagreeing with Dr. HO-KAI on the privation theory we are glad to note his remarks on the real remedy for overcrowding being the opening up of the suburbs and rendering them readily accessible by tramway and ferry. Here again, however, he was a little reckless in his statements. "Sometimes," he said, "they had to wait half-an-hour or an hour for the Chinese Ferry boat before they could cross, and as regards the English Company, their charge was too excessive for the labouring Chinese to make use of their ferry." Now the fare by the Chinese launches running to Yau-nai-tai, for which Dr. HO-KAI says people have sometimes to wait an hour, is two cents, whereas the Star Ferry Company charges one cent (or less than a farthing) for the trip to Tsimshau-tai, and the service is a ten minutes one from 5.40 a.m. to 8 p.m. and a half-hourly one from 8 p.m. to midnight. If in all other directions an equally good service were provided there would be little to complain of. The importance of opening up communication with the suburbs has often been referred to in the press, and we trust that Dr. HO-KAI's mention of it in the Legislative Council may induce the Government to give some attention to the question.

Telegraphic communication between Foo-chow (Sharp Peak) and Tam-sui has been re-opened.

The prospectus has been issued of the Shanghai Steam Laundry Co. Limited. The proposed capital is Ths. 50,000.

We (Amoy Gazette) understand that Captain C. H. Maddox has bought the German laundry and that she is now flying the British flag.

Mr. Greathouse, the American adviser to the Judicial Department of the Korean Government, who has been ill for some time, died at Seoul on the 21st October.

Mr. Greathouse's personal communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY NEWS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour they may be had at the price of 1/- each.

Telephone Address Paines—1, S.C. Odes.

P.O. Box. 20 Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.

At the Consulate of the United States, at Tientsin, on Monday, the 23rd October, 1899, by the Rev. C. A. Stanley, WALTER SCOTT EMERSON to KATHARINE THORNTON MACKENZIE.

DEATH.

On the 20th October, at Düsseldorf, ERNST KELLER, a native of Hamburg, Germany, aged 44, of heart failure.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1899.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Tuesday His Excellency the Governor said he had very great difficulty on the question of overcrowding, and that statistics did not bear out the general assumption that the insanitary state of the town was due to surface overcrowding, or that the mortality from plague followed the rate of overcrowding in the town. The return of cases of plague recently presented to the Council would seem prima facie to warrant His Excellency's scepticism as to the connection between overcrowding and plague. The return covers the period from the 1st January to the 8th September of the present year and gives particulars relating to 836 cases occurring in 681 houses in the city of Victoria. From this return we learn that in No. 10 district, where there is a population of only 29.29 to the acre, the mortality from plague during the period mentioned amounted to over seven per thousand, whereas in No. 5 district, which is the most densely populated, having 968.26 persons to the acre, the mortality was six per thousand. The highest mortality, 10.6 per thousand, occurred in No. 9 district, which has 620 persons to the acre, as against the 968.26 persons of No. 5 district with a mortality of six per thousand. But it may be argued, and we think with some reason, that the city must be taken as a whole, and that for the purpose of the present enquiry comparisons between different districts will prove misleading, for with the population moving freely throughout the whole city the exposure to infection is not confined to those residing in the most overcrowded districts. A case occurring in No. 1 district, for instance, may have been contracted in No. 5 district, and so on. Also we find that although there is a considerable difference in the number of persons per acre in the different districts, which is what is understood by surface crowding, the house crowding, that is, the number of persons occupying a floor, is at a great in the sparsely populated districts as in the more densely populated ones. Thus in No. 1 district, with its 15.70 persons per acre, there are 8.68 persons per floor, while in No. 5 district, with its 968.26 persons per acre, there are 7.48 persons per floor. The statistics therefore do not negative the assumption that the percentage of plague epidemic in the colony is due to overcrowding, using the term as embracing both surface crowding and house crowding.

Adding to overcrowding the sanitary condition as prevailing with respect to the disposal of night-soil, the filthiness and long continuance of the epidemic seems theoretically sufficiently accounted for. The theory, however, cannot be demonstrated by actual proof. It is still a case of groping in the dark.

KANG YU-WEI IN HONGKONG.

Kang Yu-wei arrived in Hongkong yesterday by the Kowloon Mail. He and his suite were in European dress. He is staying with a prominent member of the Chinese community.

LATEST STREAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. steamer Yarrow, with the next French steamer expected to leave Shapem at midnight, is at anchor.

The E.A. steamer Australia, from Sydney, left Port Durban via Timor and Manila for this port on the 28th ultime.

The Australian steamer, from open China ports, arrived in New York on the 28th ultime.

The steamer Kuanlung, from Calcutta and Ceylon, having completed five hundred miles of her voyage, arrived in New York on the 28th ultime.

The steamer Kuanlung, from Calcutta and Ceylon, left Singapore for this port on Tuesday last October, at 8.00 a.m.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS"]

LONDON, 30th October.

THE WAR.

It has been ascertained by a balloon ascent that the Boers to the number of 16,000-20,000 (16,000 to 20,000) form a formidable Marauder force. Ladysmith and are strongly entrenched. Detachments are also gazing in the rear, probably to cut the railway Southward.

The Boer patrols have captured 1,000 men near Ladysmith.

The Ladysmith column was abandoned at Dundee.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Six more transports have been chartered and will sail before the 10th prox.

A regiment is forming to serve in South Africa consisting of upwards of 150 men from each of the horse-guards.

The first and second Life Guards are ready to start in a week.

BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH.

The Boers began shelling Ladysmith this morning with 40 pounders, but the guns were silenced after seven shots from the British.

The Boers are now advancing on the British left bank.

TELEGRAM FROM THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Emperor William, as Colonel of the Royal Dragoons, has wired his farewell to the regiment, hoping for their safe return from South Africa.

LATER.

REPULSE OF THE BOERS.

General White reports an engagement yesterday in which the Boers were repulsed after several hours' fighting. The British loss was 100 of the enemy greater. The Boers had 100 of the enemy greater.

THE BRAZILIAN FORCE MISSING.

The Iron Force, 1,000 Germans, and a mounted battery, which were sent out on Sunday to clear the left bank, have not yet returned.

STAMPEDE OF MULES AND LOSS OF GUNS.

Night firing caused mules to stampede with some guns, which General White hopes to recover.

SHANGHAI RACES.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER, THE NORTHERN CUP; value, Ths. 150; second pony, Ths. 50; third pony, Ths. 25 if five or more starters; for China ponies, weight for inches as per scale; winners at the meeting 15 lbs. extra; entrance, Ths. 15. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Pollock and their Lordships would remember that they had the race before them on the 12th April this year, when it was adjourned to the 1st November.

The Acting Chief Justice said that this was the position as he understood it. There was a debt of \$10,000 due from defendant to plaintiff, or rather \$16,000 was sued for, and judgment was obtained for that sum against defendant. Then came the question of costs. Plaintiff had been awarded costs of \$5,000, and he was not satisfied with that amount, so he appealed to the court of Appeal, which allowed the appeal.

Mr. Pollock and their Lordships would remember that they had the race before them on the 12th April this year, when it was adjourned to the 1st November.

The Acting Chief Justice said that this was the position as he understood it. There was a debt of \$10,000 due from defendant to plaintiff, or rather \$16,000 was sued for, and judgment was obtained for that sum against defendant. Then came the question of costs. Plaintiff had been awarded costs of \$5,000, and he was not satisfied with that amount, so he appealed to the court of Appeal, which allowed the appeal.

Mr. Pollock and their Lordships would remember that they had the race before them on the 12th April this year, when it was adjourned to the 1st November.

The Acting Chief Justice said that this was the position as he understood it. There was a debt of \$10,000 due from defendant to plaintiff, or rather \$16,000 was sued for, and judgment was obtained for that sum against defendant. Then came the question of costs. Plaintiff had been awarded costs of \$5,000, and he was not satisfied with that amount, so he appealed to the court of Appeal, which allowed the appeal.

Mr. Pollock and their Lordships would remember that they had the race before them on the 12th April this year, when it was adjourned to the 1st November.

The Acting Chief Justice said that this was the position as he understood it. There was a debt of \$10,000 due from defendant to plaintiff, or rather \$16,000 was sued for, and judgment was obtained for that sum against defendant. Then came the question of costs. Plaintiff had been awarded costs of \$5,000, and he was not satisfied with that amount, so he appealed to the court of Appeal, which allowed the appeal.

Mr. Pollock and their Lordships would remember that they had the race before them on the 12th April this year, when it was adjourned to the 1st November.

The Acting Chief Justice said that this was the position as he understood it. There was a debt of \$10,000 due from defendant to plaintiff, or rather \$16,000 was sued for, and judgment was obtained for that sum against defendant. Then came the question of costs. Plaintiff had been awarded costs of \$5,000, and he was not satisfied with that amount, so he appealed to the court of Appeal, which allowed the appeal.

Mr. Pollock and their Lordships would remember that they had the race before them on the 12th April this year, when it was adjourned to the 1st November.

The Acting Chief Justice said that this was the position as he understood it. There was a debt of \$10,000 due from defendant to plaintiff, or rather \$16,000 was sued for, and judgment was obtained for that sum against defendant. Then came the question of costs. Plaintiff had been awarded costs of \$5,000, and he was not satisfied with that amount, so he appealed to the court of Appeal, which allowed the appeal.

Mr. Pollock and their Lordships would remember that they had the race before them on the 12th April this year, when it was adjourned to the 1st November.

The Acting Chief Justice said that this was the position as he understood it. There was a debt of \$10,000 due from defendant to plaintiff, or rather \$16,000 was sued for, and judgment was obtained for that sum against defendant. Then came the question of costs. Plaintiff had been awarded costs of \$5,000, and he was not satisfied with that amount, so he appealed to the court of Appeal, which allowed the appeal.

Mr. Pollock and their Lordships would remember that they had the race before them on the 12th April this year, when it was adjourned to the 1st November.

The Acting Chief Justice said that this was the position as he understood it. There was a debt of \$10,000 due from defendant to plaintiff, or rather \$16,000 was sued for, and judgment was obtained for that sum against defendant. Then came the question of costs. Plaintiff had been awarded costs of \$5,000, and he was not satisfied with that amount, so he appealed to the court of Appeal, which allowed the appeal.

Mr. Pollock and their Lordships would remember that they had the race before them on the 12th April this year, when it was adjourned to the 1st November.



